ovate, considerably broader than long, regions indistinct; front entire, straight; no post- or preorbital tooth.

Chelipeds smooth, shining, equal.

Meros stout, produced into a prominent lamina distally and anteriorly; carpus stout, about twice as long as wide, cylindrical except posteriorly, where there is a deep concavity for the reception of the posterior side of the manus; manus stout, cylindroidal, fringed anteriorly with long setæ; fingers short, abruptly hooked at tip, serrated, the dactylus longer than the pollex.

Ambulatory feet short, smooth, sparsely setose; meros somewhat compressed; dactyli multiunguiculate.

Length of carapax 7 millims., width 10.

Exact locality unknown; Lower California.

This specimen, found among some miscellanea of Mr. Fisher's collecting, evidently belongs to Stimpson's new genus *Polyonyx*, having the transversely ovate carapax, and entire front, which distinguish it from *Porcellanella* (White), and the multiunguiculate dactyli which characterize both genera.

The number of unguiculi does not appear to be equal on all the feet, as I counted four or five on the first ambulatory pair, and three only on the two succeeding pairs.

The first antennal joint is very long and the eyes minute, according to Stimpson's generic description. From *P. macrocheles*, Gibbes, it may be distinguished by the equal size of the chelipeds and the serrate edges of the fingers.

San Francisco, Sept. 5, 1878.

XLV.—*On a small Collection of Crustacea made by Major Burton in the Gulf of Akaba.* By Edward J. Miers, F.L.S. &c.

The Crustacea collected by Major Burton are not numerous, including but nine species in all, and belonging, with one exception (the cirripede *Tetraclita porosa*), to the Decapoda. All are well-known forms; but their examination gives the opportunity of bringing together under one head certain nominal species which have long been regarded on insufficient grounds as distinct, on which account the synonyma have been cited more fully than would otherwise have been necessary. It is of interest to note that the few species collected by Major Burton in this narrow gulf at the northernmost extremity of the Red Sea are, with one exception (*Ocypode ægyptiaca*), forms whose geographical range extends as far eastward as the islands of the Pacific.

Carpilius convexus.

Cancer convexus, Forskål, Descript. Animal. p. 88 (1775).
Carpilius convexus, Rüppell, Beschreib. Krabben rothen Meeres, p. 13, pl. iii. fig. 2 (1830); M.-Edwards, Hist. Nat. Crust. i. p. 382, pl. xvi. figs. 9, 10 (1834); A. M.-Edw. Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. i. p. 215 (1865); Heller, Sitzungsb. &c. xliii. 1, p. 319 (1861).
Carpilius lividus, Gibbes, Proc. Amer. Assoc. p. 174 (1850).

One specimen, a female in fine condition, is in the collection. There can be little doubt that the *C. lividus* of Gibbes, based on Sandwich-Island specimens, is identical with this species, although his description is very short. Specimens in the British-Museum collection prove that the range of *C. convexus* extends to that locality.

I take this opportunity of noting that the *Carpilius prætermissus* of the same author (*l. c.*) seems to be identical with *Liagore rubromaculata*, De Haan.

Zozymus æneus.

Cancer æneus, Linn. Mus. Lud. Ulr. p. 451 (1764); Syst. Nat. p. 1048 (1766).
Cancer amphitrite, Herbst, Nat. Krabben u. Krebse, iii. (pt. 2) p. 5, pl. liii. fig. 1 (1801).
Zozymus æneus, M.-Edw. Hist. Nat. Crust. i. p. 385 (1834); Dana, U.S. Expl. Exp. xiii. Crust. i. p. 192, pl. x. fig. 3 (1852); Heller, Sitzungsb. xliii. 1, p. 326 (1861).

Two specimens, males, were collected.

Trapezia ferruginea.

Trapezia ferruginea, Latreille, Encycl. Méth. Hist. Nat. x. p. 695 (1825)?; M.-Edw. Hist. Nat. Crust. i. p. 428 (1834)?; Heller, Sitzungsb. Akad. Wien, xliii. 1, p. 349, pl. iv. fig. 40 (1861).
Trapezia cærulea, Rüppell, Beschreib. Krabben rothen Meeres, p. 27, pl. v. fig. 7 (1830); nec Heller, *l. c.* p. 348 (1861).
Grapsillus subinteger, M'Leay, Zool. S. Africa, Annulosa, p. 67 (1838).
Trapezia cymodoce, Dana, U.S. Expl. Exp. xiii. Crust. i. p. 25, pl. xv. fig. 5 (1852); Heller, *l. c.* p. 352 (1861), nec Herbst.
?*Trapezia miniata*, Jacq. & Lucas, Voy. Pôle Sud, Zool. iii. Crust. p. 43, pl. iv. fig. 10 (1853).
Trapezia subdentata, Gerstaecker, Arch. f. Nat. xxii. p. 127 (1856).

Two specimens, male and female, were collected. These have the carapace of a bluish-grey colour, and the limbs of a reddish brown. The teeth of the lateral margins are small and blunt, the frontal teeth not much developed, and the arms have 5–7 teeth on their anterior margins. The hands are rounded above and naked on their outer surface.

The discrimination of the species of this genus is very difficult; and I was at first inclined to unite under the name of *Trapezia cymodoce*, Herbst, all the specimens in the British-

Museum collection in which the carapace is armed with six more or less distinctly developed frontal teeth (including those forming the inner angle of the orbit), with a tooth or spine in the middle of the lateral margins, and which are not marked with red spots or reticulating lines.

The variations in the development of the teeth of the frontal margins cannot, in my opinion, be considered to constitute specific distinctions; and those of the arms vary in number and shape, even on the right and left sides of the same specimen. Dr. Heller has shown (*l. c.* p. 350) that M.-Edwards's description of the position of the outer maxillipedes of *T. ferruginea* when closed is incorrect; and there is no difference in this respect between *T. ferruginea* from the Red Sea and specimens of *T. dentifrons* from Australasia given by the Paris Museum to the British-Museum collection. Dr. Hilgendorf (Crust. in Van der Decken's 'Reisen in Ost-Afrika,' iii. p. 76), while acknowledging the insufficiency of the characters derived from the form of the teeth, and of the arms and front, seems to think that Rüppell may have been right in separating the species by their colour-variations only. A careful examination of the large series in the Museum collection has shown, however, that two very distinct forms may be distinguished, and always recognized, by the following characters:—In the first (and probably the commonest) *the lateral marginal teeth of the carapace are acute, the hand is subcristate above and below and hairy on its outer surface*; in the second, *the lateral marginal teeth are blunt or even almost obsolete, the hand is longer, rounded on its upper margin, and naked on its outer surface.*

To the latter, *T. ferruginea*, belong the specimens from the Gulf of Akaba, a very large series (upwards of sixty individuals) from the Dædalus Shoal, Red Sea, collected by Col. Playfair, specimens from the Gulf of Suez (*MacAndrew*), Mauritius (*Lady Cole*), and Samoa Islands (*Whitmee*), also probably the specimens from Tahiti and the Sandwich Islands referred by Dana to *T. cymodoce*, those from the Cape of Good Hope described by M'Leay as *T. subinteger*, and those from the Marquesas to which Jacquinot and Lucas have assigned the name of *T. miniata*. To the former species, which I have designated *T. cymodoce*, belong specimens in the Museum collection from the Dædalus Shoal (*Playfair*), Gulf of Suez (*MacAndrew*), Ceylon (*Holdsworth*), Philippine Islands (*Cuming*), Fiji Islands (*H.M.S. 'Herald'*), specimens from Australasia from the Paris Museum named *T. dentifrons*, Latreille, and the examples from the Marquesas described by Jacquinot and Lucas as *T. hirtipes*.

The synonyms of *T. cymodoce*, as far as ascertained, will run as follows :—

Trapezia cymodoce.

Cancer cymodoce, Herbst, Naturg. Krabben, &c. iii. (2) p. 22, pl. li. fig. 5 (1801).
Trapezia dentifrons, Latreille, Encycl. Méth. x. p. 695 (1825); M.-Edw. Hist. Nat. Crust. i. p. 429 (1834).
Trapezia hirtipes, Jacq. & Lucas, Voy. Pôle Sud, Zool. iii. Crust. p. 44, pl. iv. fig. 14 (1853).
Trapezia cærulea, Heller, Sitzungsb. *l. c.* p. 348 (1861), nec Rüppell.

In *T. cymodoce* the serratures on the anterior margin of the arm are more numerous, and the tooth on the inner surface of the wrist usually more marked than in *T. ferruginea*.

Several other species have been described, which are probably synonymous with one or other of the above; but further examination is needed of the types. There is nothing in the description of Latreille and Milne-Edwards to enable one to say which species must be designated *T. ferruginea*; and I assign this name to the first-mentioned form only because it is undoubtedly the one described as *T. ferruginea* by Heller.

In like manner I am unable to decide from the descriptions of Herbst and Gerstaecker to which species the typical specimen of *T. cymodoce* from the East Indies is to be referred, and conclude that it belongs to the second species only because Herbst's figure represents the hand as strongly keeled above.

I am not certain which species is intended by Hilgendorf (Crust. in Van der Decken's 'Reisen in Ost-Afrika,' iii. (1) p. 76, pl. ii. figs. 4, 5, 1869). His specimens were from Zanzibar.

Ocypode ægyptiaca.

Ocypode ægyptiaca, Gerstaecker, Archiv f. Naturg. xxii. p. 134 (1856); Heller, Sitzungsb. xliii. (1) p. 361 (1861); Hoffmann in Recherches Faune Madagascar, &c. Crust. p. 14 (1874).

One specimen (a male) was collected, and, unfortunately, in a mutilated condition: the styliform prolongations of the eye-peduncles, which vary greatly in length and shape, are, in this specimen, strongly arcuated and very slender; and the characteristic patch of thick hair on the under surface of the penultimate joint of the second legs is nearly obliterated. The examination of a considerable series of specimens evidences the distinctness of this species from the closely allied *O. ceratophthalma*, Pallas. *Ocypode ægyptiaca*, beyond the limits of the Red Sea, has only been recorded from the island of Nossy Faly, near Madagascar; but the series in the British-Museum collection shows that *O. ceratophthalma* is distributed through-

out the Oriental region, and westward to the Mauritius and Port Natal.

Grapsus strigosus.

Cancer strigosus, Herbst, Naturg. Krabben, &c. iii. (1) p. 55, pl. lxvii. fig. 7 (1799).
Grapsus strigosus, Latr. Hist. Crust. et Ins. vi. p. 70 (1803); M.-Edw. Hist. Nat. Crust. ii. p. 87 (1837); A. M.-Edw. Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. ix. p. 286 (1873), *ubi synon.*

Several examples of this very common species were collected. The specimens referred by Heller (Sitzungsb. p. 362) to *G. pharaonis*, M.-Edw., may belong either to this species or the closely allied *G. pictus*.

Cœnobita rugosa.

Cœnobita rugosa, M.-Edw. Hist. Nat. Crust. ii. p. 241 (1837); Dana, U.S. Expl. Exp. Crust. i. p. 471, pl. xxx. fig. 1 (1852); Heller, Sitzungsb. Akad. Wien, xliv. 1. p. 254 (1862).

A large series of specimens of this common Indo-Pacific species are in the collection; they seem to have been selected with the view of showing the wide range of selection exhibited by the animal in choosing the shell which forms its habitation. The series collected inhabit shells of the following genera:— *Turbo*, *Fusus*, *Natica*, *Purpura*, *Murex*, *Tritonium*, *Ranella*, *Nassa*, *Harpa*, *Terebra*, *Cerithium*, *Dolium*, *Nerita*, *Cassidulus*.

In all the specimens the large, dark, circular patch on the outer surface of the hand (which is clearly defined in specimens from the islands of the Pacific) is indistinct or nearly obliterated.

Palinurus (*Panulirus*) *penicillatus.*

Astacus penicillatus, Olivier, Encycl. Méth. vi. p. 343 (1791).
Palinurus gigas, Bosc, Hist. Nat. Crust. ii. p. 93 (1802).
Palinurus penicillatus, Olivier, Encycl. Méth. viii. p. 674 (1811); M.-Edw. Hist. Nat. Crust. ii. p. 299 (1837).
Palinurus Ehrenbergii, Heller, Sitzungsb. Akad. Wissensch. Wien, xliv. 1. p. 260, pl. ii. fig. 8 (1862); Reise der Novara, Crust. p. 95 (1865).

Four specimens were collected of this species, all unfortunately in more or less imperfect condition.

Dr. Heller separated the Red-Sea *Palinurus Ehrenbergii* from the Indo-Pacific *P. penicillatus*, on account of the spines of the interantennal plate being connate at base in lateral pairs only, and separated in the middle line by an intervening space, and on account of the non-piliferous tubercles of the carapace; I find, however, that one of the Red-Sea specimens collected by Captain Burton has the spines of the carapace as piliferous as those of any of the specimens in the British-

Museum collection from the Fiji Islands and New Hebrides, and there is no difference in the position of the spines on the interantennal plate—in fact, that the forms from these widely separated localities belong to one and the same species. I conclude, therefore, that Milne-Edwards's description of these spines as "réunies à leur base en faisceau" is not strictly correct, and that their position is more correctly described by Heller, and that, as in so many other cases, the Red-Sea species is distributed over the whole Oriental region. Latreille gives the Mauritius, and Milne-Edwards the Indian Ocean as its habitat.

Alpheus lævis.

Alpheus lævis, Randall, Journ. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phil. viii. p. 141 (1839); Dana, U.S. Expl. Exp. xiii. Crust. p. 556, pl. xxxv. fig. 8 (1852); Heller, Sitzungsb. Akad. Wien, xliv. 1, p. 269, pl. iii. fig. 16 (1862).

One female individual of this very common Indo-Pacific species was collected. When dry, the larger hand is seen to be very prettily marked with spots of a dusky pink. *Alpheus insignis*, Heller (*l. c.* p. 269, pl. iii. figs. 17, 18), and *A. gracilis*, Heller (*l. c.* p. 271, pl. iii. figs. 19, 20), are both nearly allied Red-Sea forms: the latter comes particularly close; but both differ in having a transverse groove or impression on the upper margin of the larger hand near the base of the mobile finger, and in the proportional length of the joints of the wrist of the second pair of legs.

Tetraclita porosa, var. *communis.*

Tetraclita porosa, var. *communis*, Darwin, Monogr. Cirripedia, Balanidæ, p. 329, pl. x. fig. 1 *a* (1853).

Three specimens are in the collection.

XLVI.—*Descriptions of new Genera and Species of* Gallerucinæ. By Joseph S. Baly, F.L.S.

Genus Prasyptera.

Corpus ovatum, postice paullo ampliatum, convexum. *Caput* exsertum; *facie* perpendiculari; *clypeo* transverso vel transverso-quadrato, lateribus rectis; *encarpis* transversis, contiguis; *carina* lineariformi, paullo elevata; *antennis* filiformibus, gracilibus, articulo primo elongato, curvato, ad apicem incrassato, secundo brevi, tertio quam quartus breviore; *oculis* integris, prominulis. *Thoracæ* transversus, dorso leviter transversim excavatus. *Elytra* thorace latiora, convexa, confuse punctata; limbo inflexo fere ad apicem producto. *Pedes* graciles; *coxis* anticis fere contiguis;